09—DC
10—Florida
11—Georgia
12—Hawaii
13—Idaho
14—Illinois
15—Indiana
16—Iowa
17—Kansas
18—Kentucky
19—Louisiana
20—Maine
21—Maryland
22—Massachusetts
23—Michigan
24—Minnesota
25—Mississippi
26—Missouri
27—Montana
28—Nebraska
29—Nevada
30—New Hampshire
31—New Jersey
32—New Mexico
33—New York
34—North Carolina
35—North Dakota
36—Ohio
37—Oklahoma
38—Oregon
39—Pennsylvania
40—Rhode Island
41—South Carolina
42—South Dakota
43—Tennessee
44—Texas
45—Utah
46—Vermont
47—Virginia
48—Washington
49—West Virginia
50—Wisconsin
51—Wyoming

§ 20.136 Labeling regulations of other agencies.

(a) *General.* Other Federal agencies have promulgated regulations which may affect labeling of articles, as described in this section.

(b) *Consumer Product Safety Commission.* The Consumer Product Safety Commission has promulgated regulations to administer the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. The regulations in 16 CFR Chapter II require warning labels for products containing certain specified substances. For example, S.D.A. Formula Nos. 3–A and 30 require warning labels because they contain methyl alcohol, a hazardous substance at levels of 4% or more by weight. Manufacturers, reprocessors, rebottlers, and repackagers who convey articles containing strong chemicals should refer to 16 CFR Chapter II for warning label requirements.

(c) *Federal Trade Commission.* The Federal Trade Commission (F.T.C.) has promulgated regulations to administer the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. The regulations in 16 CFR Chapter I affect packaging and labeling of ''consumer commodities.'' The term ''consumer commodities'' generally means products intended for retail sale to an individual for personal or household use. The F.T.C. regulations do not apply to drugs, medical devices, or cosmetics for which the Food and Drug Administration enforces the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (see paragraph (d) of this section). Manufacturers, reprocessors, rebottlers, and repackagers who convey articles which are ''consumer commodities'' should refer to 16 CFR Chapter I for packaging and labeling requirements.

(d) *Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.* The Food and Drug Administration has promulgated regulations in 21 CFR Chapter I to administer the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (as it applies to drugs, medical devices, or cosmetics) and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Manufacturers, reprocessors, rebottlers, and repackagers who convey articles which are drugs, medical devices, or cosmetics should refer to 21 CFR Chapter I for packaging and labeling requirements.

§ 20.137 Penalties.

Violation of the requirements prescribed in § 20.132 is punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 5 years for each offense. In addition, persons who manufacture (including reprocess), sell, or transport articles in violation of this part are liable for payment of a tax on the articles at the rate imposed by law on distilled spirits.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1314, as amended, 1402 (26 U.S.C. 5001, 5607))

Subpart H—Sale and Use of Completely Denatured Alcohol

§ 20.141 General.

(a) Each formula of completely denatured alcohol may be sold and used for any purpose, subject to the limitations in the formula prescribed in part 21 of this chapter. For example, C.D.A. Formula No. 18 or 19 may be used:

(1) In the manufacture of definite chemical substances where the alcohol is changed into some other chemical substance and does not appear in the finished product;

(2) In the arts and industries, including but not limited to the manufacture of cleaning fluids, detergents, proprietary antifreeze solutions, thinners, lacquers, and brake fluids; and

(3) For fuel, light, and power.

(b) Completely denatured alcohol may not be used in the manufacture of